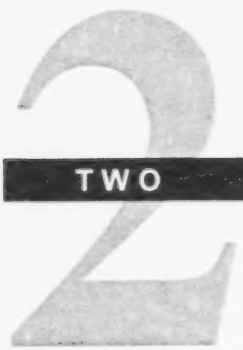
# Curriculum Handbook *for* **Parents**

**2005–2006**

GRADE **TWO**



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# Alberta Education

This document, along with most Alberta Education documents, can be found on the Web site at **http://www.education.gov.ab.ca**.

Parent documents referenced in this handbook, along with most Alberta Education documents, are available for purchase from:

Learning Resources Centre
12360 – 142 Street
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T5L 4X9
Telephone: 780–427–2767
Toll free: 310–0000 (inside Alberta)
Fax: 780–422–9750
Internet: http://www.lrc.education.gov.ab.ca

Telephone numbers of branches referred to in this handbook can be reached, toll free inside Alberta, by dialing 310–0000.

Aboriginal Services Branch
Telephone: 780–415–9300
Fax: 780–415–9306
E-mail: asb@gov.ab.ca

Curriculum Branch
Telephone: 780–427–2984
Fax: 780–422–3745
E-mail: curric.contact@edc.gov.ab.ca

French Language Services Branch
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Learner Assessment Branch
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Learning and Teaching Resources Branch
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Learning Technologies Branch
Telephone: 780–674–5350
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- For information about LearnAlberta.ca
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# Curriculum Handbook *for* **Parents**

**2005–2006**

GRADE **2**

This Curriculum Handbook provides parents with information about the Grade 2 curriculum. It includes:

- selected learning outcomes for each subject area from the provincial curriculum
- links to the Alberta Education Web site where more information can be found
- a feedback form.

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*Message from the*
## Minister of Education

As a former teacher, I know first-hand that it takes a community to educate a child and that parents play a vital role on a child's learning team. Helping your children do well in school prepares them for a successful future, both in school and in life.

Alberta Education developed the *Curriculum Handbook for Parents* to help you in this regard. This series of handbooks contains information on what your child will learn in the classroom, as well as the education goals set for this school year.

Our education system is designed to help students realize their individual potential. As we celebrate our province's Centennial, we can be proud that our basic education system is one of the best in the world. Our students continue to achieve outstanding results on both national and international assessments—an achievement made possible through the combined efforts of our students, parents, teachers, and the broader learning community.

I encourage you to read this handbook closely, and to discuss any questions you may have with your child's teacher(s).

Gene Zwozdesky

Gene Zwozdesky
Minister of Education
Deputy Government House Leader


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# *Information for Parents*

## introduction

Web site links for further information are provided throughout the handbook.

Students learn in a variety of environments—in their homes, schools and communities. Parents, teachers and community members form a partnership to assist this learning.

When parents know what children are studying at school, they can provide better home support for their children's learning. The *Curriculum Handbooks for Parents* have been designed to assist parents in participating in their child's education by fostering an understanding of what students learn at each grade level.

## Learning in Alberta

Schools provide students with a broad educational program that helps them:

- develop knowledge, skills and attitudes in a variety of subject areas
- demonstrate critical and creative thinking skills in problem solving and decision making
- demonstrate competence in using information technologies
- know how to learn and work independently and as part of a team
- develop desirable personal characteristics and the ability to make ethical decisions
- demonstrate initiative, leadership, flexibility and persistence
- have the desire and realize the need for lifelong learning.

Schools also prepare students to make positive contributions to society through communities, the workplace and/or post-secondary studies.

Teachers make a number of decisions when planning for classroom instruction. Within any group of students, there is a range of individual differences. Teachers use the learning outcomes of the provincial curriculum to meet the needs and interests of their students and to make connections across subject areas. They choose resources, equipment and materials to help students achieve the learning outcomes. Teaching methods and schedules vary from school to school and from class to class to meet the diverse learning needs of students.

Alberta Education assists teachers by reviewing and selecting the best possible resources, such as textbooks, videotapes and computer software, for all subject areas. Authorization of resources by Alberta Education indicates that the resources meet high standards and can help students achieve the learning outcomes. Teachers can choose other resources, as long as they follow school board policy.

http://www.lrc.education.gov.ab.ca

Authorized resources are available for purchase from the Learning Resources Centre (LRC).


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## Helping Your Child at Home

Here are some important pointers for you to help your child learn.

- Be positive and encouraging in your approach to learning. It will help your child feel confident and enthusiastic about success.
- Talk to your child about schoolwork, and help with homework when you can.
- Help your child set realistic goals, and discuss progress in an encouraging way.
- Connect your child's schoolwork with everyday life, and use these opportunities for problem solving in everyday situations.
- Keep in touch with teachers about your child's progress, including successes and achievements, not just concerns.

The following resources may help you. Check your child's school for availability.

This resource is available for purchase from the Learning Resources Centre (LRC). Order online at http://www.lrc.education.gov.ab.ca

- *The Parent Advantage: Helping Children Become More Successful Learners at Home and School, Grades 1–9* – Strategies parents can use to help their child improve organizational, reading, writing, spelling, mathematical, test taking and project skills at the grades 1–9 levels.

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/parents/mathprbk.pdf

- *Working Together in Mathematics Education* – Ways parents can support student learning in mathematics.

http://www.learnalberta.ca

- *LearnAlberta.ca* Web site – Online multimedia learning resources that directly relate to the Alberta programs of study.

http://www.2learn.ca/

- *TELUS 2Learn* Web site – An education/business partnership that provides Internet inservice, support and information for Alberta teachers, students and parents.

## School Councils

Schools, parents and communities all play an important role in education. School councils are designed to give parents, students, teachers and other community members meaningful involvement in decisions about policies, programs and services and the allocation of funds. Each school council determines its own level of involvement, depending on local needs. Parents can get more information on how to get involved by contacting their local school or the Alberta Home and School Councils' Association (AHSCA).

http://www.ahsca.ab.ca

## School Fees and Fundraising

Decisions regarding school fees and fundraising are made by the local board or by the school principal in consultation with the school council within policy guidelines established by the school board. In September 2000, the Alberta School Boards Association (ASBA) developed and provided guidelines to school boards to assist boards in establishing appropriate local policy.

http://www.asba.ab.ca/services_for_boards/policy_advisories_fund.html

### School Fees

http://www.asba.ab.ca/services_for_boards/policy_advisories_fees.html

A primary objective is to ensure that fees are not being charged for core items. The *School Act* allows for certain fees to be collected for alternative programs, transportation, or supplies and materials provided for the student's personal use or consumption; this may include such things as calculators, locker rentals, student planners and computer diskettes. The fees charged are on a cost recovery basis.


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The Alberta School Boards Association school fee advisory recognizes that fees should be waived for those who cannot afford them, and that no student should be prohibited from participating.

**Fundraising**

Parents are not to fundraise for core items such as textbooks. Some fundraising is appropriate for things like athletic uniforms, field trips, and other extras that staff and parents want for their schools. Participation in fundraising activities should be voluntary. No student should be excluded from an event or program because the parents could not contribute.

## School Choice

Choice is one of the important principles of Alberta's education system. When it comes to selecting a school, parents and students can choose from a wide range of options. They can select from public schools, Catholic schools, Francophone schools, private schools, and charter schools. They can also access a number of unique and innovative programs—including online schools. Parents can also opt to home school their children.

# *Information about Curriculum*

Alberta has one of the best education systems in the world. One of the many reasons is a centralized, high quality curriculum that outlines what students are expected to learn and be able to do, in all subjects and grades. Alberta's curriculum is designed to help students achieve their individual potential and create a positive future for themselves, their families and their communities.

## Accessing Information

Parents can access information about the curriculum and learning resources in a number of ways:

- Contact teachers or school administrators.
- **Curriculum Handbooks** contain selected outcomes for each subject area from the Alberta programs of study. They provide a more detailed picture of each year. This Curriculum Handbook is one of a set from Kindergarten to senior high school produced in general and Catholic versions, and in French. They are available on the Alberta Education Web site or for purchase from the LRC.

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/k_12/curriculum/parent.asp

- **Curriculum Summaries** for each grade level provide a brief overview of each year. The summaries are available on the Alberta Education Web site.

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/k_12/curriculum/parent.asp

- In Alberta, the provincial curriculum is organized into **Programs of Study**. They contain learning outcomes for each subject area from Kindergarten to Grade 12. They are legal documents that outline why the educational program is offered, what students are expected to learn and the basic principles about how students are to achieve the required knowledge, skills and attitudes. School authorities use the *Programs of Study* to ensure that students meet provincial standards of achievement. However, they have flexibility to decide how to teach the curriculum and the order in which it is taught. They are available on the Alberta Education Web site or for purchase from the LRC.

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/k_12/curriculum/bySubject/


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http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/lrdb

- The Authorized Resources Database on the Alberta Education Web site lists **Alberta authorized student and teacher resources**, most of which are available for purchase from the LRC.

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca

- The **Alberta Education Web site** contains information on learning from the early years to adulthood.

## Curriculum Content—Deciding What Students Should Learn

The Alberta curriculum strives to:

- reflect the essential knowledge, skills and attitudes that Alberta students need to be well prepared for future learning and the world of work
- anticipate and plan for the needs of the future by considering the changes and developments in society such as trends in employment, globalization and advances in technology
- incorporate values of good citizenship and respect for different languages and cultures
- consider students' needs and abilities—intellectual, social, emotional and physical—at different ages and stages of growth
- ensure that each grade provides a foundation of knowledge for successful learning in subsequent years
- incorporate new discoveries and theories that are generally accepted by experts in subject areas
- develop skills that are necessary for success in learning a subject
- consider new research on proven teaching methods and how students learn best
- reflect the most appropriate level at which the skills are to be acquired
- integrate how the study of a subject contributes to student personal growth and development
- accommodate learning in different environments
- consider various ways of delivering a program to students, including new technologies and use of community resources such as distance learning and workplace learning.

## Curriculum Development—Who Is Involved in the Process?

Alberta Education takes a lead role in developing and revising provincial curriculum. However, many others, including teachers, principals, parents, education experts, post-secondary institutions, elders and community members, play a vital role in the process. Input from various stakeholders ensures that curriculum continually meets the needs of students and that there are smooth transitions from grade to grade and to post-secondary education and the world of work.

## Ensuring Curriculum Is Current

Curriculum must provide students with the knowledge and skills needed for the present and future. It is reviewed regularly and changes are made to keep it current and relevant. Curriculum revisions occur only after extensive consultations with education stakeholders.

Alberta Education plans any curriculum changes well in advance to minimize any impact on schools, teachers and students. This ensures that school authorities have sufficient time to prepare for the changes and purchase any needed resources.


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## Revising Curriculum

If it is determined through the regular review process that there is a need to make minor or major revisions to a subject area in the curriculum, education stakeholders play a major role in the process. Alberta Education conducts initial consultations and prepares a draft *Program of Studies* for that subject area. The draft is shared with a wide variety of education stakeholders through advisory committees, online feedback forms, conferences and presentations to teacher specialist councils. Teachers play a vital role in the process. They use their practical knowledge about a subject and about students' needs at specific age levels to provide input and feedback during the process.

## Implementing Curriculum

The draft *Program of Studies*, developed in consultation with education stakeholders, is referred to the Minister of Education for approval. Schools may have the opportunity to pilot the program for one year prior to full provincial implementation. This transition year gives schools time to prepare for the new curriculum. When a curriculum is implemented province-wide, all schools must teach the new curriculum. Alberta Education, in partnership with superintendents, boards, teachers, principals, parents and students, shares roles and responsibilities in the effective implementation of a new curriculum.

Alberta Education supports school authorities by producing teacher resources that provide ideas for lesson planning, instructional strategies and student assessment. Also, it provides orientation for school authority leaders and lead teachers about curriculum changes and shares updates at professional conferences and in-services.

http://www.arpdc.ab.ca

Professional development funds are provided to six Alberta Regional Professional Development Consortia. Each Regional Consortia organizes and provides activities to respond to in-service needs identified locally. This may include information and orientation sessions related to curriculum revisions.

http://www.lrc.education.gov.ab.ca

Alberta Education also provides funding to help schools purchase learning and teaching resources through the Learning Resources Centre. These resources are designed specifically to support the provincial curriculum.


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## *Aboriginal Education*

Aboriginal peoples throughout the province have indicated they want their children to complete regular school requirements and achieve the same standards as set for all students in Alberta. Alberta Education shares this goal with parents.

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/k_12/curriculum/bySubject/aborigin/default.asp

The term "Aboriginal" refers to First Nations, Métis and Inuit. To support the learning of Aboriginal students, schools are encouraged to use learning resources that promote Aboriginal perspectives. All students in Alberta should understand and be aware of Aboriginal history, culture, lifestyles and heritage. The First Nations, Métis and Inuit (FNMI) initiative works to infuse Aboriginal perspectives into the existing Kindergarten to Grade 12 programs of study. The First Nations, Métis and Inuit (FNMI) Education Policy Framework (2002) provides further information on this initiative. Student and teacher resources have been developed by Alberta Education to support the inclusion (or infusion) of Aboriginal content in teaching and learning.

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/nativeed/nativepolicy

Both provincially and locally authorized Blackfoot and Cree language and culture courses are offered in the province.

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/k_12/specialneeds/teacherresourcesc at.pdf

*A Handbook for Aboriginal Parents of Children with Special Needs* provides information to assist Aboriginal parents in working with schools to meet the special education needs of their children. This resource is available for purchase from the LRC.

http://www.lrc.education.gov.ab.ca

*Our Treasured Children* is a videotape that complements *A Handbook for Aboriginal Parents of Children with Special Needs*. It highlights intergenerational stories from members of the Aboriginal community. The videotape is available for purchase from the LRC.

## *Daily Physical Activity*

Starting in September 2005, school authorities shall ensure that all students in grades 1 to 9 are physically active for a minimum of 30 minutes daily through activities that are organized by the school. Daily Physical Activity (DPA) is based on the belief that healthy students are better able to learn and that school communities provide supportive environments for students to develop positive habits needed for a healthy, active lifestyle.

Schools have the responsibility of creating and nurturing a learning environment for students that supports the development of the lifelong habit for daily physical activity and for healthy lifestyles. The daily physical activities offered in your school should:

- vary in form and intensity
- take into account each student's ability
- consider resources available within the school and the larger community
- allow for student choice.

Parents can assist implementation of DPA and enhance the health benefits received by students through a supportive home environment; e.g., encouraging your child to be active every day, walk your child to school or facilitate a walking school bus program at school.

http://www.paguide.com

For further information and ways to increase physical activity at home, visit the Public Health Agency of Canada's Web site.


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## *Personal and Career Development*

Preparing for life and work is a complex process that begins in the early years of schooling and continues throughout our lives. Alberta schools are taking an active role—along with parents and the community—in helping students move successfully from basic education to further studies and the workplace.

In the elementary grades, students explore their personal interests and values, and learn about different roles and career areas. They also begin to develop life skills, such as cooperating with others and being reliable.

Personal and career development activities and outcomes are integrated into all elementary courses and programs. In particular, the elementary health program focuses specifically on these topics.

## *Supports for Learning*

Students have individual learning needs. Schools, supported by Alberta Education, provide a variety of programs and services to meet the individual needs of students.

### English as a Second Language

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/k_12/curriculum/bySubject/ESL/default.asp

Many children born in Canada have a first language other than English, and many students move here from non-English speaking countries. Schools provide additional assistance for English as a Second Language (ESL) students in Grade 1 to Grade 12. This helps them acquire sufficient fluency in English so they can function in the regular classroom as quickly as possible.

### Special Needs

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/k_12/specialneeds/

The *School Act* specifies that school boards are responsible for determining if a student is in need of a special education program. Students with special education needs, including those with mild, moderate and severe disabilities, and those who are gifted and talented, require specialized learning opportunities in order to receive an education that is consistent with their identified learning needs. School boards must provide special education programming for all school-age children with special education needs.

If you feel your child has learning difficulties, you should talk to the classroom teacher to share knowledge about your child that could assist in determining the cause of these difficulties and in deciding if there are specific teaching and learning strategies that might improve your child's learning. School staff can use a number of informal ways to identify learning needs. If it is apparent that school-based strategies are not enough, the teacher, in consultation with parents, will make a referral for specialized assessment. Your child's teacher or the school principal will have information on the assessment procedures for your area.

Students with special education needs may require changes to: instruction, assessment strategies, materials and resources, classroom environment, equipment and/or the regular curriculum. In addition, some students may require referral to specialized health-care services.


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For more information on a Review by the Minister, contact the Disputes Management Team Leader at 780–427–7235 or see Policy 3.5.1–Review by the Minister http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/educationguide/pol-plan/polregs/351.asp.

Most students with special education needs are placed in regular classrooms in their neighbourhood or local schools, and are provided with programming, supports and services to meet their individual needs throughout the school day. There are a range of programming options possible—different students need different kinds of support. Deciding on the educational programming for an individual student is a collaborative process and in most instances, parents and school staff agree on appropriate placements. If there is a disagreement, parents can appeal a decision at the district level. The school principal can provide information on the appeal procedure in your district. If parents do not agree with the decision of an appeal to the school board, they may write to the Minister of Education and ask for a review of the board decision.

All students with identified special education needs require an individualized program plan (IPP). An IPP is a plan of action with measurable goals. It identifies your child's specific strengths, needs and current level of performance. The IPP also explains what your child will be learning and how he or she will be learning. The IPP is a flexible tool that is updated regularly. Parents, school staff and the student need to work together as a learning team to ensure that the IPP is implemented.

The following resources provide additional information.

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/k_12/curriculum/ParentResources.asp

- *The Learning Team: A Handbook for Parents of Children with Special Needs* (2003) – Information for parents of children with special needs.

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/k_12/specialneeds/

- *Standards for Special Education* (Amended June 2004) – Information on the requirements for school boards regarding delivery of education programs and services to students with special needs in grades 1–12.

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/k_12/curriculum/resources/TheJourney/journey.asp

- *The Journey: A Handbook for Parents of Children Who Are Gifted and Talented* (2004) – Information and strategies for nurturing your child's learning and emotional well-being at home, in school and in the community.

The *Handbook for Aboriginal Parents of Children with Special Needs* and *Our Treasured Children* videotape are available for purchase from the Learning Resources Centre (LRC). Order online at http://www.lrc.education.gov.ab.ca/.

- *A Handbook for Aboriginal Parents of Children with Special Needs* (2000) – Information for Aboriginal parents about rights and responsibilities regarding the education of their children with special needs.
- *Our Treasured Children* is a videotape that complements *A Handbook for Aboriginal Parents of Children with Special Needs*. It highlights intergenerational stories from members of the Aboriginal community. The videotape is available for purchase from the LRC.


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## Distance and Online Learning

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/ltb/

Alberta Education designs and develops a variety of print and electronic learning resources to support distance learning, online delivery and regular classroom programs through the use of modern technologies.

The distance learning resources developed are provincially authorized resources that support educational program delivery in Alberta. For a listing of all distance learning resources available for purchase or study, visit the LTB Resources Available Web page.

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/ltb/400/crsllist.html

http://www.lrc.education.gov.ab.ca

For information about purchasing distance learning materials, contact the LRC.

## Digital Resources to Support Curriculum Outcomes

http://www.learnalberta.ca

LearnAlberta.ca is a Web site that provides quality online resources to the Kindergarten to Grade 12 community in Alberta. It is a safe, reliable and innovative collection of learning resources developed by Alberta Education in consultation with stakeholders. Students, teachers and parents can access multimedia learning resources here that are based on Alberta Education curriculum guidelines. A featured resource is the Online Reference Centre, a collection of multimedia encyclopedias in French and English. These reference materials include newspapers, magazines, books, maps, pictures, videos and transcripts suitable for all grades and subject areas.

User ID's and passwords are available from school principals or by emailing: LearnAlberta.Contact@edc.gov.ab.ca

# *Assessment*

## Assessing Student Achievement

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/k_12/testing/default.asp

In the classroom, a teacher uses a variety of means to assess students' learning throughout the school year. These assessments are based on the instruction being provided, in order to inform the teacher's planning from day to day. Classroom assessment may serve a diagnostic purpose, indicating students' strengths and weaknesses in specific skill areas. At other times classroom assessment may be formative, indicating how well students have achieved in a unit of study or how well they have achieved to a particular point in the course. At the end of a school year, a teacher also assesses how well the students have achieved the expected learning outcomes in the curriculum for that grade. This type of assessment is designed primarily for reporting purposes. All these classroom assessments are integral to instruction.


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# *Grade 2*

In Grade 2, students study required subject areas. Optional subject areas may be available at the local school. Students have access to 950 hours of instruction during a school year.

## Overview of Grade 2

The Grade 2 Alberta program of studies for each subject area sets out general outcomes or topics that provide an overview of the important learnings students accomplish. Specific outcomes are included for each general outcome or topic and state in detail the knowledge, skills and attitudes students are working towards achieving.

This handbook contains:

- the general outcomes or topics for each subject area
- selected specific outcomes for most subject areas.

The programs of study, which include all the general and specific outcomes, are available on the Alberta Education Web site or from the LRC.

| **Required Subject Areas.** ***Students take:*** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English Language Arts | Mathematics | Science | Social Studies | Physical Education | Health and Life Skills | Art and Music |
| Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is integrated throughout English Language Arts, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies. | | | | | | |

| **Optional Subject Areas.** ***Schools may offer:*** | |
|---|---|
| Drama | Languages Other than English* |

* Students in French immersion programs and bilingual programs in other languages take English language arts as well as language arts in the target language.

Students in immersion and bilingual programs also take a number of subjects in the target language.

**New Courses for 2005–2006 School Year:**

- Social Studies
- Cree Language and Culture
- German Language Arts
- Italian Language and Culture


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# *Required Subject Areas*

The required subject areas are the foundation of the elementary program.

| **Required Subject Areas. *Students take:*** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English Language Arts | Mathematics | Science | Social Studies | Physical Education | Health and Life Skills | Art and Music |
| Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is integrated throughout English Language Arts, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies. | | | | | | |

## English Language Arts

View the English language arts subject page at http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/k_12/curriculum/bySubject/english/

There are two basic aims of English language arts. One aim is to encourage, in students, an understanding and appreciation of the significance and artistry of literature. A second aim is to enable each student to understand and appreciate language and to use it confidently and competently for a variety of purposes, with a variety of audiences and in a variety of situations for communication, personal satisfaction and learning.

From Kindergarten to Grade 12, students are developing knowledge, skills and attitudes in six language arts: Listening and Speaking; Reading and Writing; Viewing and Representing. Students learn to compose, comprehend and respond to oral, print and other media texts. They experience a variety of texts from many cultural traditions.

**The following learning outcomes are selected from the Grade 2 English Language Arts Program of Studies.**

**Explore thoughts, ideas, feelings and experiences**

- contribute relevant ideas and information from personal experiences to group language activities
- recognize and talk about developing abilities as readers, writers and illustrators
- connect own ideas and experiences with those shared by others
- record ideas and information in ways that make sense

**Comprehend and respond personally and critically to oral, print and other media texts**

- use knowledge of the organizational structures of print and stories, such as book covers, titles, pictures and typical beginnings, to construct and confirm meaning
- figure out, predict and monitor the meaning of unfamiliar words to make sense of reading, using cues such as pictures, context, phonics, grammatical awareness and background knowledge
- apply phonic rules and generalizations to read unfamiliar words in context
- use knowledge of word parts, contractions and compound words to read unfamiliar words in context
- identify main characters, places and events in a variety of oral, print and other media texts
- create narratives that have beginnings, middles and ends; settings; and main characters that perform actions


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**Manage ideas and information**

- relate personal knowledge to ideas and information in oral, print and other media texts
- ask questions to focus on particular aspects of topics for own investigations
- use text features, such as table of contents, key words, captions and hot links, to access information
- record key facts and ideas in own words; identify titles and authors of sources
- share, with familiar audiences, ideas and information on topics
- answer questions, such as "What did I do that worked well?" to reflect on research experiences

**Enhance the clarity and artistry of communication**

- revise words and sentences to improve sequence or add missing information
- print legibly and efficiently, forming letters of consistent size and shape, and spacing words appropriately
- explore and use the keyboard to compose and revise text
- use connecting words to join related ideas in a sentence
- use the conventional spelling of common words necessary for the efficient communication of ideas in writing
- present ideas and information by combining illustrations and written texts
- speak in a clear voice, with appropriate volume, at an understandable pace and with expression
- ask relevant questions to clarify understanding and to have information explained

**Respect, support and collaborate with others**

- discuss similarities and differences in settings, characters and events in oral, print and other media texts from various communities
- adjust own language use according to the context, purpose and audience
- identify ways that class members can help each other
- stay on topic during class and group discussions


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| Required Subject Areas. *Students take:* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English Language Arts | Mathematics | Science | Social Studies | Physical Education | Health and Life Skills | Art and Music |
| Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is integrated throughout English Language Arts, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies. | | | | | | |

# Mathematics

View the mathematics subject page at http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/k_12/curriculum/bySubject/math/

The aim of the mathematics program is to prepare students to:

- use mathematics confidently to solve problems
- communicate and reason mathematically
- appreciate and value mathematics
- commit themselves to lifelong learning
- become mathematically literate adults, using mathematics to contribute to society.

Students learn to use the following mathematical processes:

- communicate mathematically
- connect mathematical ideas to everyday experiences and to other subject areas
- use estimation and mental mathematics where appropriate
- apply new mathematical knowledge to problem solving
- reason and justify their thinking
- use appropriate technologies to solve problems
- use visualization to assist in problem solving, processing information and making connections.

**The following learning outcomes are selected from the Grade 2 Mathematics Program of Studies.**

**Number**

- recognize and apply whole numbers up to 1000, and explore fractions (halves, thirds and quarters)
- apply a variety of addition and subtraction strategies on whole numbers to 100, and use these operations in solving problems
- use an appropriate calculation strategy or technology to solve problems

**Patterns and Relations**

- identify, create, describe and translate numerical and non-numerical patterns arising from daily experiences in the school and on the playground

**Shape and Space**

- estimate, measure and compare, using standard units for length and primarily nonstandard units for other measures
- name, describe and construct a variety of 3-D objects and 2-D shapes
- apply positional language, orally and in writing, to communicate motion

**Statistics and Probability**

- collect, display and describe data, independently, based on first-hand information
- use simple experiments, designed by others, to illustrate chance


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# Science

View the science subject page at http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/k_12/curriculum/bySubject/science/

View science digital resources on the LearnAlberta.ca Web site at http://www.learnalberta.ca

The aim of the science program is to encourage and stimulate children's learning by nurturing their sense of wonderment, by developing skill and confidence in investigating their surroundings, and by building a foundation of experience and understanding upon which later learning can be based. In elementary science, students develop their skills of inquiry and problem solving. They are also developing positive attitudes toward the study of science and the application of science in responsible ways.

**The following learning outcomes are selected from the Grade 2 Science Program of Studies.**

**Exploring Liquids**

- observe that liquid water can be changed to ice or to steam, and back again, if heated and cooled, and that wet materials dry out when left open to the air
- learn that water is our most important liquid, that we use water in many ways, and that water is essential to life
- describe some properties of water and other liquids, and recognize the importance of water to living and nonliving things

**Buoyancy and Boats**

- learn about balance and stability and about different methods that can be used in propelling a watercraft
- explore the concept of density
- construct objects that will float on and move through water, and evaluate various designs for watercraft

**Magnetism**

- learn to distinguish materials that are affected by magnets from those that are not
- learn how magnets can be used in sorting objects, moving things and holding things together
- describe the interaction of magnets with other magnets and with common materials

**Hot and Cold Temperature**

- observe that temperatures can go up and down, including the temperature of their surroundings and the temperatures of particular objects within it
- learn about methods that are used to control temperature in buildings
- learn how insulation is used to keep things hot or cold

**Small Crawling and Flying Animals**

- learn about where small animals live, what they eat, and what they are eaten by
- learn features of the animals that suit them to their particular environment
- describe the general structure and life habits of small crawling and flying animals; for example, insects, spiders, worms, slugs


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| Required Subject Areas. *Students take:* | | | | | | |
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## Social Studies

View the social studies subject page at http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/k_12/curriculum/bySubject/social/

A new Grade 2 social studies program is being taught this school year. The aim of the new social studies program is to promote a sense of belonging and acceptance in students as they engage in active and responsible citizenship. At the heart of Alberta's new social studies program are concepts of citizenship and identity in the Canadian context. It will also include the reflection of multiple perspectives, including Aboriginal and Francophone that contribute to Canada's evolving realities. The new program will also have a greater focus on Canadian and Alberta history. Implementation of the new Grade 2 social studies program begins in the 2005–2006 school year.

Grade 2 students will investigate life in three diverse communities within Canada. Based on their understanding of their own communities, students will explore characteristics of selected rural and urban communities in Canada: an Inuit community, a prairie community and an Acadian community. They will apply their understanding of various aspects that define communities, such as geography, culture, language, heritage, economics and resources, in their investigation of how communities are connected. Students will discover how people live in each of these communities and will reflect upon the vastness of Canada and the diversity of Canadian communities.

Students will also be given the opportunity to study the past of their own or one of the other communities studied. Throughout the study, emphasis will be on the contribution of individuals and groups to a community.

Grade 2 students will develop a process for identifying characteristics of communities within Canada. They will inquire into the defining characteristics of a variety of communities in Canada to foster an appreciation of what makes a community and of each community's contributions to Canada as a nation. Through these explorations, students will develop an appreciation of and respect for the vastness of Canada and the diversity of Canadian communities.

**The following learning outcomes are selected from the revised Grade 2 Social Studies Program of Studies.**


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**Canada's Dynamic Communities**

Students will demonstrate an understanding and appreciation of how geography, culture, language, heritage, economics and resources shape and change Canada's communities.

***Values and Attitudes***

**appreciate the physical and human geography of the communities studied:**

- appreciate how a community's physical geography shapes identity (I, LPP)
- appreciate the diversity and vastness of Canada's land and peoples (CC, LPP)
- value oral history and stories as ways to learn about the land (LPP, TCC)
- acknowledge, explore and respect historic sites and monuments (CC, LPP, TCC)
- demonstrate care and concern for the environment (C, ER, LPP)

***Knowledge and Understanding***

**investigate the physical geography of an Inuit, an Acadian, and a prairie community in Canada by exploring and reflecting the following questions for inquiry:**

- Where are the Inuit, Acadian and prairie communities located in Canada? (LPP)
- How are the geographic regions different from where we live? (LPP)
- What are the major geographical regions, landforms and bodies of water in each community? (LPP)
- What are the main differences in climate among these communities? (LPP)
- What geographic factors determined the establishment of each community (e.g., soil, water and climate)? (LPP, TCC)
- How does the physical geography of each community shape its identity? (CC, I)
- What is daily life like for children in Inuit, Acadian and prairie communities (e.g., recreation, school)? (CC, I, LPP)
- How does the vastness of Canada affect how we connect to other Canadian communities? (C, I, LPP)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | C Citizenship | | I Identity | | |
| ER | Economics and Resources | LPP | The Land: Places and People | GC | Global Connections |
| CC | Culture and Community | PADM | Power, Authority and Decision Making | TCC | Time, Continuity and Change |


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**investigate the cultural and linguistic characteristics of an Inuit, an Acadian and a prairie community in Canada by exploring and reflecting upon the following questions for inquiry:**

- What are the cultural characteristics of the communities (e.g., special symbols, landmarks, languages spoken, shared stories or traditions, monuments, schools, churches)? (CC, LPP, TCC)
- What are the traditions and celebrations in the communities that connect the people to the past and to each other? (CC, LPP, TCC)
- How are the communities strengthened by their stories, traditions and events of the past? (CC, TCC)
- What are the linguistic roots and practices in the communities? (CC)
- What individuals and groups contributed to the development of the communities? (CC)
- How do these communities connect with one another (e.g., cultural exchanges, languages, traditions, music)? (CC)
- How do the cultural and linguistic characteristics of the communities studied contribute to Canada's identity? (CC, I)

**investigate the economic characteristics of communities in Canada by exploring and reflecting upon the following questions for inquiry:**

- What kinds of natural resources exist in the communities (e.g., fishing, agriculture, mining)? (ER, LPP)
- What are the occupations in each of the communities? (ER)
- What kinds of goods and services are available in the communities? (ER)
- What impact does industry have on the communities (i.e., agriculture, manufacturing)? (ER, LPP)

## A Community in the Past

Students will demonstrate an understanding and appreciation of how a community emerged, and of how the various interactions and cooperation among peoples ensure the continued growth and vitality of the community.

***Values and Attitudes***

**appreciate how stories of the past connect individuals and communities to the present (C, I, TCC)**

**appreciate how Aboriginal and Francophone peoples have influenced the development of the student's community (C, CC, I)**

C Citizenship I Identity
ER Economics and Resources LPP The Land: Places and People GC Global Connections
CC Culture and Community PADM Power, Authority and Decision Making TCC Time, Continuity and Change


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**appreciate the importance of collaboration and living in harmony (C, PADM)**

**appreciate how connections to a community contribute to one's identity (I)**

**appreciate how cultural and linguistic exchanges connect one community to another (CC)**

***Knowledge and Understanding***

**analyze how the community being studied emerged, by exploring and reflecting upon the following questions for inquiry:**

- What characteristics define their community? (CC, I)
- What is unique about their community? (CC, I)
- What are the origins of their community? (TCC)
- What were the reasons for the establishment of their community (e.g., original fur trade fort, original inhabitants)? (CC, TCC)
- What individuals or groups contributed to the development of their community? (CC, TCC)

**examine how the community being studied has changed, by exploring and reflecting upon the following questions for inquiry:**

- In what ways has our community changed over time (e.g., changes in transportation, land use)? (CC, TCC)
- What has caused changes in their community? (CC, TCC)
- How has the population of their community changed over time (e.g., ethnic mix, age, occupations)? (CC, LPP, TCC)
- How have the people who live in the community contributed to change in the community? (CC, LPP, TCC)
- How is the presence of Aboriginal and/or Francophone origins reflected in the community today? (CC)

C Citizenship I Identity
ER Economics and Resources LPP The Land: Places and People GC Global Connections
CC Culture and Community PADM Power, Authority and Decision Making TCC Time, Continuity and Change


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| Required Subject Areas. *Students take:* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English Language Arts | Mathematics | Science | Social Studies | Physical Education | Health and Life Skills | Art and Music |
| Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is integrated throughout English Language Arts, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies. | | | | | | |

## Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

View the information and communication technology subject page at http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/k_12/curriculum/bySubject/ict/

Students learn how to use and apply a variety of information and communication technologies; the nature of technology and the importance of technology in daily life. ICT is learned most effectively in the context of subject areas such as language arts, mathematics, science and social studies. The ICT curriculum is not intended to be taught as a stand-alone course but rather to be infused within the teaching of other programs of study.

**The ICT Program of Studies is organized by division. The following is a sample of the Division 1 learning outcomes that students are expected to meet by the end of Grade 3.**

**Communicating, Inquiring, Decision Making and Problem Solving**

- access and retrieve appropriate information from electronic sources for a specific inquiry
- process information from more than one source to retell what has been discovered

**Foundational Operations, Knowledge and Concepts**

- identify technologies used in everyday life
- demonstrate courtesy and follow classroom procedures when making appropriate use of technology

**Processes for Productivity**

- create original text, using word processing software, to communicate and demonstrate understanding of forms and techniques
- edit complete sentences, using such features of word processing as cut, copy and paste


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| Required Subject Areas. *Students take:* | | | | | | |
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# Physical Education

View the physical education subject page at http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/k_12/curriculum/bySubject/physed/

The aim of the K–12 physical education program is to enable individuals to develop the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary to lead an active, healthy lifestyle. Students participate in a variety of physical activities: dance, games, types of gymnastics, individual activities and activities in alternative environments, such as aquatics and outdoor pursuits. All learning outcomes are to be met through physical activity as a means of fostering a desire in students to participate in lifelong physical activity.

**The following learning outcomes are selected from the Grade 2 Physical Education Program of Studies.**

## Activity

**Basic Skills**
- select and perform locomotor and nonlocomotor skills involved in a variety of activities

**Application of Basic Skills**
- select and perform basic skills in a variety of environments and using various equipment; e.g., obstacle course
- perform simple movement sequences by using elements of body and space awareness and relationships, alone and with others
- create and play body and space awareness games

## Benefits Health

**Functional Fitness**
- recognize that "energy" is required for muscle movement
- describe ways to improve personal growth in physical abilities

**Body Image**
- identify personal physical attributes that contribute to physical activity

**Well-being**
- describe how the body benefits from physical activity

## Cooperation

**Communication**
- identify and demonstrate respectful communication skills appropriate to context

**Fair Play**
- identify and demonstrate etiquette and fair play

**Leadership**
- accept responsibility for assigned roles while participating in physical activity

**Teamwork**
- display a willingness to play cooperatively with others of various abilities, in large or small groups


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## Do It Daily ... for Life!

**Effort**

- express a willingness to participate regularly in physical education class
- identify personal factors that encourage movement

**Safety**

- demonstrate the ability to listen to directions, follow rules and routines, and stay on-task while participating in physical activity
- demonstrate moving safely and sensitively in various environments; e.g., modified games

**Goal Setting/Personal Challenge**

- practise setting a short-term goal related to positive effort to participate in a physical activity

**Active Living in the Community**

- identify types of physical activities people choose within the community
- make appropriate movement choices considering personal space, safety, ability and the surrounding environment

## Exemptions from Physical Education

Exemptions from participation in physical education may be given for medical conditions, when accompanied by a medical certificate from a doctor to the principal; for religious beliefs, when accompanied by a statement in writing from the parent to the principal; and where access to facilities is prohibitive. When exemption is granted, activities consistent with the program outcomes should be substituted, where appropriate.

## Physical Education Online

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/physicaleducationonline

The Physical Education Online Web site provides a wealth of information to support student learning of the K–12 physical education program of studies. The site is organized into three major sections:

- Program of Studies—The general outcomes and grade specific outcomes for K–12.
- Teacher Resources—Links to authorized resources, the Guide to Implementation, teaching tools, and activities and lessons that address the outcomes for the K–12 physical education program.
- Home Education—This portion is designed for parents and teachers to use with students who may be enrolled in an online or home education physical education course.


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# Health and Life Skills

View the health and life skills subject page at http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/k_12/curriculum/bySubject/healthpls/

The aim of the health and life skills program is to enable students to make well-informed, healthy choices and to develop behaviours that contribute to the well-being of self and others. A comprehensive health program involves a partnership among home, school and community.

**The following learning outcomes are selected from the Grade 2 Health and Life Skills Program of Studies.**

## Wellness Choices

**Personal Health**

- describe the effects of combining healthy eating and physical activity
- examine the need for positive health habits; e.g., adequate sleep, sun protection

**Safety and Responsibility**

- identify and develop plans to use when dealing with pressure to engage in behaviour that is uncomfortable or inappropriate; e.g., handle such pressures as threats, bribes, exclusions
- describe and apply communication safety behaviours at home; e.g., answering the door/telephone

## Relationship Choices

**Understanding and Expressing Feelings**

- recognize that individuals make choices about how to express feelings; e.g., frustration

**Interactions**

- develop strategies to show respect for others; e.g., show interest when others express feelings, offer support

**Group Roles and Processes**

- explain how groups can contribute to a safe and caring environment

## Life Learning Choices

**Learning Strategies**

- demonstrate organizational skills; e.g., notebook organization, desk organization

**Life Roles and Career Development**

- recognize that each individual has many roles in life; e.g., friend, sister
- recognize, acknowledge and respect that individuals have similar and different interests, strengths and skills

**Volunteerism**

- explain why volunteerism is important


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# Art and Music

View the fine arts subject page at http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/k_12/curriculum/bySubject/finearts/

Through art and music, students develop self-awareness and express their creativity in many ways. They respond personally and critically to a variety of art and music styles and forms

## Art

The aim of the art program is to enable students to learn visual arts skills and concepts, to interpret and communicate with visual symbols, to appreciate the cultural aspects of art, and to relate art to everyday life. The art curriculum has four major components: reflection, depiction, composition and expression.

**The following learning outcomes are selected from the Grade 2 Art Program of Studies.**

- notice that natural objects or forms have common features
- assess the use or function of objects
- develop decorative styles
- add finishing touches to their creations
- decorate items personally created
- use media and techniques with an emphasis on exploring and applying methods in drawing, painting, print making, sculpture, fabric arts, photography and computer graphics

## Music

The aim of the music program is for students to develop an enjoyment of music, an understanding of a variety of music styles and an insight into music through a variety of musical activities. The music program is developed around the concepts of rhythm, melody, harmony, form and expression. These concepts are learned through participating in six skill areas: listening, moving, singing, playing instruments, reading and writing, and creating.

**The following learning outcomes are selected from the Grade 2 Music Program of Studies.**

- understand that rhythm patterns can accompany melody
- understand that printed symbols in music show the direction of the melody
- understand that music may be fast or slow and may change from one to the other suddenly or gradually
- detect the rise and fall of melody
- improvise movements to poems, stories and songs
- sing many folk, ethnic, seasonal and holiday songs
- play simple rhythm patterns
- recognize the music staff and treble clef sign
- create melodic and/or percussion accompaniments for poems and songs


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# *Optional Subject Areas*

The range of optional subject areas offered by elementary schools varies from school to school depending on such factors as student and parent preferences, facilities and staffing.

| Optional Subject Areas. *Schools may offer:* | |
|---|---|
| Drama | Languages Other than English |

## Drama

View the drama subject page at http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/k_12/curriculum/bySubject/finearts/

The aim of the drama program is for students to develop a positive self-concept by assuming other roles and acquiring dramatic skills. Play, dramatic play and structured dramatic play are the foundation for dramatic forms of expression. These include dramatic movement, mime, choral speech, storytelling, dramatization, puppetry, choric drama, readers' theatre, story theatre, playmaking and group drama.

Drama may be taught as a separate subject area or integrated with other subjects.

## Languages Other than English

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/languages/ToolKit.asp

A variety of courses and programs in languages other than English are available throughout Alberta. Some of these include Aboriginal languages, French, German, Spanish and Ukrainian.

Students registered in an **immersion** or a **bilingual program** follow a language arts course in the target language (e.g., French, Ukrainian) in addition to studying English language arts. In these programs, the target language is also used as the language of instruction in other subject areas, such as mathematics, science and social studies.

### Aboriginal Languages

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/k_12/curriculum/bySubject/aborigin

Blackfoot and Cree language and culture programs are designed to enable students to learn Aboriginal languages and to increase awareness of Aboriginal cultures.

**The following learning outcomes are selected from the Blackfoot and Cree Language and Culture Programs of Study.**

- learn basic communication skills in Blackfoot or Cree
- develop cultural sensitivity, and enhance personal development
- develop a desire to extend or improve proficiency in the Blackfoot or Cree language

### French Immersion Program

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/quicklinks/seclang.asp

In Alberta, many students have the opportunity to study in a French immersion program. This program, designed for non-French speaking students, offers an effective way for students to become functionally fluent in French while achieving all of the learning outcomes of the regular programs of study. Graduates from French immersion programs achieve a level of fluency in the target language that allows them to pursue their post-secondary studies in French or to accept employment in a workplace where French is the main language of communication.


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There are many delivery models for French immersion present in Alberta schools.

- Early immersion—students begin their immersion experience in Kindergarten and continue in the program to Grade 12.
- Late immersion—the entry point is typically Grade 7.

Courses offered in the French language have as their basis a French version of the English language programs of study, which is identical or comparable to the one used in the English language programs. However, a program of studies specific to French immersion students was developed for the learning/teaching of French language arts. Some of the main French language arts learning outcomes are presented in the following section, French Language Arts.

A resource that may be helpful to parents is *Yes, You Can Help! Information and Inspiration for French Immersion Parents*. It is available for purchase from the LRC.

## French Language Arts

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/french/FLA/default.asp

In Division 1, the French language arts program of studies is primarily intended to develop oral vocabulary and basic syntax that will enable students to engage actively in classroom activities. By first learning orally the basics of the French language, especially vocabulary, students are able to learn how to read since the words they encounter in their reading will now have meaning. They will also have acquired words and basic sentence structures to express themselves in writing.

**Note**: The development of basic language skills does not take place in isolated exercises, but rather in context, so that students learn not only the rules but also when and how to apply them.

In Grade 2, learning occurs primarily:

In **oral comprehension** through:

- listening to short, illustrated texts from various literary genres and subject areas
- listening to recorded texts supported by illustrations.

Students will learn to use basic listening strategies, develop a cooperative attitude toward the speaker and use cues from the communication project (e.g., title, topic, context) to benefit from each listening situation.

In **reading comprehension**:

Teachers will select, for their students, short texts and stories of approximately **100 to 150** words:

- whose content is related to their past experiences and prior knowledge
- which provide concrete, familiar information.


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In **oral production**:

Themes for presentations and discussions may be chosen from various subject areas. Students should have had the opportunity to explore topic-related vocabulary in various contexts. Proposed situations should allow students to demonstrate what they already know or what they have learned about a given topic, or to represent their imaginary world.

Student presentations and discussions should be short and well structured, with emphasis on:

- the meaning of the message
- the correct use of vocabulary related to the topic or to the representation of their imaginary world
- the importance of intonation for better understanding.

In **writing**:

In **Grade 2**, learning to write is a continuation of work begun in Grade 1.

- Students develop the ability to write sentences and short texts based on models to become familiar with the written language.
- Students learn to write sentences for the purpose of providing information and short texts to represent their imaginary world.

The main purpose of these learning activities is to enable students to integrate the basic elements of the written language:

- the choice of words to express their ideas
- word order in a sentence
- punctuation
- spelling.

## French as a Second Language

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/k_12/curriculum/bySubject/fsl

In Alberta, French as a Second Language (FSL) is a course sequence in which the French language is taught as a subject to help students develop communication skills in French and acquire an appreciation and understanding of Francophone cultures.

Currently, the province of Alberta supports the implementation of FSL on an optional basis to schools and school boards. Once the Languages Initiative is implemented, FSL will become compulsory or optional according to school board policy and decisions.

The program is designed to teach students to:

- understand what they hear and read in French
- communicate their ideas orally and in written form, using an approach that is based on concrete and real-life experiences and situations
- acquire knowledge about local, provincial, national and international Francophone groups in order to become more aware of their presence and to understand them better
- confirm their own cultural identity
- develop French language vocabulary and grammar through thematic activities, tasks and projects that are related to real-life language experiences
- acquire specific language learning strategies that will help them become better second language learners.


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The FSL course sequence is grade-level based. Each grade plays an important role in the student's ability to develop and apply their communicative and strategic skills and their language and cultural knowledge.

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/french/FSL/whatsnew/FSL_handbook/definition.htm

A resource that may be helpful to parents is *French as a Second Language (FSL) Program: A Guide for Parents*. It is available on the Alberta Education Web site or for purchase from the LRC.

### Spanish Language Arts

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/k_12/curriculum/bySubject/languages/default.asp

This course is designed as the Spanish language learning component for students in the Spanish bilingual program.

Students acquire knowledge, skills and attitudes in the areas of listening, speaking, reading, writing, viewing and representing. They learn to use Spanish confidently and competently in a variety of situations for communication, personal satisfaction and further learning. They are able to explore, understand and appreciate the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world for personal growth and satisfaction, and to participate in and contribute to an interdependent and multicultural global society.

### Ukrainian Language Arts

http://www.education.gov.ab.ca/k_12/curriculum/bySubject/languages/default.asp

This course is designed as the Ukrainian language learning component for students in the Ukrainian bilingual program.

Students acquire knowledge, skills and attitudes in the areas of listening, speaking, reading, writing, viewing and representing. They learn to use Ukrainian confidently and competently in a variety of situations for communication, personal satisfaction and further learning. They are able to explore, understand and appreciate the Ukrainian culture for personal growth and satisfaction, and to participate in and contribute to an interdependent and multicultural global society.

### Other Languages

Many school boards have developed their own programs. Locally developed language programs include: Arabic, Chinese, Chipewyan, German, Hebrew, Italian, Polish and Spanish. These locally developed courses are based on local needs and demands, and may not always be available.

For more information on second language instruction offered in your area, please contact your local school board.


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# *Feedback Form*

## Curriculum Handbook for Parents 2005–2006: Grade 2

Please indicate whether you are a:

☐ Parent ☐ Teacher ☐ School Administrator ☐ District Administrator ☐ Other (please specify) _____

Please indicate whether you used:

☐ a print copy ☐ the online format ☐ both

Please respond to the following by placing a check mark under **Strongly Disagree**, **Disagree**, **Agree** or **Strongly Agree**.

| | Strongly Disagree | Disagree | Agree | Strongly Agree |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. The handbook provides useful information. | | | | |
| 2. The amount of information is appropriate. | | | | |
| 3. The reading level is appropriate. | | | | |
| 4. The layout and organization are user-friendly. | | | | |
| 5. The links to the Alberta Education Web site are helpful. | | | | |
| 6. Downloading and printing is easy. | | | | |

How can this handbook be made more helpful to parents?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

***Thank you for your feedback.***

***Please send your response to:***

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